



精读

大学 英语

INTENSIVE READING

精讲精练

4

高等学校辅导教材

主 编 王 波

总策划 胡东华

科学技术文献出版社

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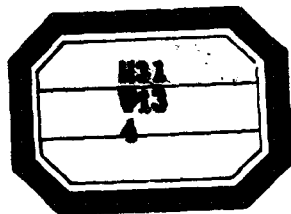
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我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

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Big Bucks the Easy Way

(轻轻松松赚大钱)

一、单元核心

核心词汇

1. settle 安顿	2. pull up 停下
3. make a dent 取得进步	4. know better than 很懂得(而不至于)
5. have no business 无权管事	6. cut into 减少
7. work 产生	8. enlist 获得
9. be done with 完成	10. inform 通知

核心语法

What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. 我之所以受到责备,事情原来是这样:由于发生了一起报业工人罢工,通常夹在星期天报纸里的广告插页,必须派人直接投送出去。

句中 it turned out 作插入语。此句也可改为 It turned out that what I was being blamed for was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper.

二、课文学习

1. **offered leisurely, lucrative work**: presented work that brought in a lot of money and could be done with ease

(1) *leisurely*: adj. without haste or hurry 从容地, 不匆忙地

e.g. She is making a leisurely inspection of the spot. 她在不慌不忙地检查现场。

(2) *lucrative*: adj. profitable, bringing in money 可获利的, 赚钱的

e.g. a lucrative business 有利可图的事业, 赚钱的买卖

2. **pain**: vt. 使……肉体上或精神上痛苦

e.g. His laziness pains his parents. 他的懒惰使父母痛心。

3. **embarrass**: vt.

(1) cause to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable 使窘迫

e.g. He has been embarrassed by debts for many years. 他为债务所困已多年了。

(2) make sb. feel awkward 使困惑, 使为难

e.g. She felt pleased and embarrassed. 她既高兴又不好意思。

4. By midnight, I was comfortably **settled** in a hotel room far from home: By midnight, I was to rest comfortably in a hotel room far away from home.

settle:

- (1) vt. place sb. or oneself in a position of rest or comfort 安顿, 安歇
 e.g. a. They were soon settled in their new house. 他们不久就在新居安顿了下来。
 b. to settle oneself in an armchair 就坐在扶手椅上
- (2) vi. make one's home in a place permanently 定居
 e.g. He settled in South Africa. 他定居南非。
5. **inquire**: vt. ask 询问
 e.g. a. He inquired the way to the museum. 他打听去博物馆的路。
 b. She inquired what time the train left. 她询问火车何时离开。
6. Another truck just **pulled up** out front: Another truck just stopped outside in front of our house.
pull up: vt. vi. come to a stop; bring to a stop 停下
 e.g. The driver pulled up (his car) at the gate. 司机把车停在大门口。
7. **Since you are responsible**: Since you are responsible for this delivery work.
8. **(a) piece of cake**: (colloq.) sth. that can be done or obtained very easily (口) 极容易做或获得的事物
 e.g. That job is anything but a piece of cake. 那份差使决不轻松。
9. **inform**: vt. tell; give information to 告诉, 通知
 e.g. a. Did you inform him about /of that? 你把那件事告诉他了吗?
 b. He informed me that he was going to London. 他告诉我他将去伦敦。
10. **Some are whole magazine sections**: Some ad. inserts are as thick as a whole magazine section, that is, 16 or 32 pages.
11. **cram**: vt. force or press into a small space, crowd 塞, 挤
 e.g. a. He crammed all his letters into a drawer. 他把他所有的信都塞进了抽屉里。
 b. The supermarket was crammed with shoppers. 超市里挤满了顾客。
12. ... **but knew better by now than to say so**; but too wise by now to speak the truth.
know better than: be wise or experienced enough not to 很懂得, 有头脑, 明事理而不至于
 e.g. You should know better than to play football in the classroom. 你应该知道不能在教室里踢足球。
13. **They've been at it for hours**: They've been busy over it for many hours.
at: prep. engaged in, busy over 从事于, 忙于
 e.g. a. be at work 在工作
 b. Go and see what he is at now. 去看看他现在在忙什么。
14. **but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation**; but all this hasn't made the slightest change in the situation!
dent: n.
 (1) a hollow in a hard surface made by a blow or pressure 凹痕, 压印
 e.g. a. Bullets made dents in his steel helmet. 子弹在他的钢盔上打了许多弹痕。
 b. The touch of my finger made a dent in my swollen face. 我用手指一按, 便在浮肿的脸上留下了压印。
 (2) (fig.) progress; a first step toward success 进步, 成功的第一步 (常用于 make a dent in 中)
 e.g. He worked all night but barely made a dent in his work. 他干了一个通宵, 可工作几乎没有什么进展。
15. **one does not get the best out of employees by**: one doesn't get the greatest possible amount of work out of his employees by ...
16. Obtaining an audience with No. 1: Getting a chance to talk with my older son.
17. **"I'll kill you if ..."**: (informal and figurative) "I'll be very angry with if ..."
18. **cut into**: reduce, decrease 减少
 e.g. a. to cut into one's profits 减少利润
 b. The pollution of the river cut into the value of his house.

河水的污染降低了住房的价值。

19. **work**: vt. produce, bring about

e.g. a. to work wonders 创造奇迹

b. Time has worked many changes. 时间带来了许多变化。

20. **The bonus program had worked until ...** The bonus plan had been effective until ...

work: vi. be effective, have the desired outcome 有效; 获得预想的结果

e.g. a. Will this plan work? 这个计划能奏效吗?

b. I don't think your idea will work. 我认为你的计划行不通。

21. **The workers had no business settling for \$ 5 and a few competitive bonuses**; The workers had no reason to argue to accept \$ 5 and some bonuses for the fastest worker. have no business to do sth./ doing sth.: have no reason or right to do sth. 没理由或没权做某事

e.g. a. You have no business to be friendly to such a man.

你没有理由对这样的人如此客气。

b. He had no business saying such things about Mary.

他没权对玛丽这般说三道四。

settle for: agree to take or accept sth. in place of what is hoped for or demanded 勉强接受某物

e.g. I had hoped to get \$ 2,000 for my old car but had to settle for a lot less.

我那辆旧车原指望卖上 2000 美元, 后来少卖了许多也认了。

22. **as one of them put it**: as one of the boys said

put it: express in words 表达, 解释

e.g. a. Let me put it in another way. 让我换种方式来解释。

b. As Shelley put it, "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" 正如雪莱所说, "如果冬天来了, 春天还会远吗?"

23. **agree on**: reach an agreement concerning, discuss and come to the same decision 就……达成协议, 对……取得一致的意见

e.g. a. Through the mediation of the third party, the two parties agreed on a cease-fire.

经过第三方的周旋, 双方达成了停火协议。

b. We agreed on a date for our next meeting. 我们已为下次会议商定了日期。

24. **shrink**: vi. become smaller 收缩, 减少

e.g. a. Don't wash that shirt or it will shrink. 不要水洗那衬衫, 以免它缩水。

b. Business at this shop has shrunk to nothing in the past few weeks.

在过去的几周里, 他的店已萧条到没有一笔生意。

- 25 ... and a **like** amount for gifts: ... and a similar amount of money for gifts

like: adj. the same, similar 同样的, 相似的

e.g. They are as like as twins. 他们酷似双胞胎。

26. **enlist**: v. obtain (support and help) 获得(支持和帮助)

e.g. a. to enlist one's help 获得某人的帮助

b. She enlisted her family to force him into marriage.

她凭借家人的力量促使他与其结婚。

27. **odd**: adj. strange, unusual 奇怪的, 不寻常的

e.g. a. He is wearing very odd clothes. 他穿着奇装异服。

b. I don't think it odd that he has committed suicide. 我认为他自杀不足为怪。

28. **Investigation revealed that they were offering "for sale or rent" over entire library**; after I had asked them about it, I learned that they were presenting all our books for others to buy or rent.

29. **you're done with them**: you have finished reading them .

do with: finish 完成

e.g. Have you done with the newspaper ? 你已经读完报纸了吗?

30. **may/might as well**: have no strong reason not to 不妨, 还是……的好 (may 和 might 没有本质的区别)

e.g. a. You might as well take an umbrella when you go out.

你出去时最好带把雨伞。

b. Since there is nothing to do, I may as well go to bed.

既然没事可做, 我还是睡觉的好。

三、练习答案

Understanding the Text

II .

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. d

III .

1. What did the ad. printed on the bag promise?

The ad. printed on the bag promised leisurely, lucrative work of delivering more such bags.

2. What did the father tell his college sons to think about? Why did he want them to do so?

The father told his college sons to think about earning money by themselves. He wanted them to do so because they had been asking for money for such a long time that it no longer embarrassed them.

3. How did they respond to their father's suggestion at first? Why was he hurt by their response?

At first, they were not interested in their father's suggestion and reluctant to accept it. The father was hurt by their response because they could live with the indignity of having to ask for money all the time.

4. What job did the company offer the two boys? Why were they overjoyed to take it?

The company offered the two boys \$ 600 for hand - delivering the advertising inserts to 4000 houses by Sunday morning. They were overjoyed to take it because they thought it very easy to do, and they could finish the job in two hours.

5. What did their mother blame their father for?

Their mother blamed their father because he was responsible for the hard job which turned out to be much more difficult, troublesome and time - consuming than they had expected.

6. Why did the mother get more and more worked up as she talked over the phone about hundreds of thousands, may be millions, of pages of advertising?

Because the mother was very worried and anxious to see numerous pages of advertising crammed wall - to - wall all through the house in stacks taller than their eldest son. There was only enough room for people to walk in, take one of each of the eleven inserts, roll them together, slip a rubber band around them and slide them into a plastic bag. Furthermore, all those pages must be delivered by seven o'clock Sunday morning.

7. What measures did the college men take to get the job done on time?

To get the job done on time, they hired their younger brothers and sisters and a couple of neighborhood children to help for five dollars each. Assembly lines had been set up.

8. What did the father say was the right way to make employees exert their utmost? How did he persuade his eldest son to his way of thinking?

The father said that the right way to make employees exert their utmost was to offer a bonus of a dollar every hour to the worker who filled the most bags. He persuaded his eldest son to follow his way of thinking by telling him that there would not be any profit unless the kids enable him to make all the deliveries on time. If the kids didn't, they would have to re-

move all that paper by themselves, and there would be no eating or sleeping until it was moved.

9. How did the boys settle their accounts after the job was completed?

The boys paid \$ 150 in labor costs, \$ 40 for gasoline and \$ 40 for gifts given to their saintly neighbors and their mother. This left them with \$ 185 each.

10. Was the money earned the easy way?

No, it wasn't easy for the boys to earn the money.

11. What happened one Sunday morning?

One Sunday morning, the father noticed that his two youngest sons kept carrying carton after carton from various corners of the house out of the front door to curbside. After the father had asked them about it, he learned that they were presenting all their books for others to buy or rent.

12. What prompted the two youngest sons to offer their entire library for sale or rent?

The two youngest sons wanted to make a lot of money and become rich in an easy way.

Vocabulary

V.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. thoughtful | 2. might as well | 3. draw your attention to |
| 4. odd | 5. settle for | 6. done with |
| 7. leisurely, competitive | 8. pained / pains | 9. marvelous |
| 10. shrink | 11. delivery | 12. echoed |
| 13. sour | 14. for rent | 15. stack |

VI.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. inquired | 2. informed | 3. be always echoing |
| 4. settle for | 5. trash | 6. was crammed with |
| 7. Normally | 8. a piece of cake | 9. be done with |
| 10. get the best out of | 11. harm | 12. quite a while |

VII.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. to ask for | 2. was set up / has been set up | 3. pulled up |
| 4. gives off | 5. was held up | 6. keep up |
| 7. ran (quickly) over | 8. made up | 9. be left out |
| 10. cut (a speaker) off | | |

VIII.

1. Jenny was pained when she learned that Jim refused to help her with the translation.
2. A large part of your spare-time will be cut into by the extra work to be assigned to you.
3. We had been at the Job for hours, but we could hardly make a dent in the work.
4. How can you say those nasty things about Dick?

You have no business saying so.

5. We might as well listen to the radio program since it seems that there isn't anything interesting on television.

Word Building

IX.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. standee | 2. payee |
| 3. grantee | 4. addressee |
| 5. a person who is absent | 6. a person who is being trained |

7. a divorced person

8. a person who is appointed

X.

1. output

2. breakdown

3. setup

4. Takeoff

5. drawbacks

6. breakthrough

7. cut - back

8. take - over

XI.

1. doorknob truckload newscast drugstore workmate gasmask ice - fall

2. handwriting machine - building shoe - making timesharing

sun - bathing air - conditioning ropewalking

3. midnight deadline superhighway hightide fullback blacksmith

backrest

4. waiting - room looking - glass sleeping suit drinking song building code freezing point washing machine

5. downfall outbreak downpour outcome input

6. pickup get - together check - up setout break up

Structure

XII.

1. "a great deal of pain" has been caused by evils which have never happened

2. the old man was none other than Tom's father

3. his account is correct except that some details are omitted

4. Mary caught the bus in time

5. Two heads are better than one

XIII.

1. You ought to know better than to go swimming straight after a meal.

2. Uncle Rob should have known better than to trust that treacherous son of his.

3. Sally is old enough to know better than to spend all her money on fancy goods.

4. Miss Miller certainly knows better than to explore the desert all alone.

5. His college sons should have known better than to try to get the best out of their employees by threatening them with bodily harm.

6. You ought to know better than to go out in this freezing weather in those thin clothes. You will get frozen.

Cloze

XIV.

(A)

(1) inquire

(2) leisurely

(3) delivery

(4) make a dent

(5) delivery

(6) deadline

(7) cash

(8) competitive

(9) cut into

(10) settling their account

(11) settle for

(12) minimum

(B)

(1) advertisement / ad

(2) read

(3) No

(4) like

(5) words

(6) towards

(7) which

(8) sizes

(9) sitting

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| (10) water | (11) bottle | (12) one |
| (13) started | (14) passed | (15) run/pass |
| (16) into | (17) coming | (18) if |
| (19) quit | (20) hour | (21) wrote |

Translation

XV.

1. We are informed that the Minister of Finance will meet us the next day.
2. I felt odd that he didn't seem to remember his own birthday.
3. The term paper should be handed in next Tuesday at the latest, but most of the students have hardly made a dent.
4. The headmaster was pained when he noticed the number of the students was continuously being cut into.
5. Normally, the payment is in cash in that country, but checks are becoming widespread gradually, and soon, it will take the place of cash as a way of settling accounts.
6. Henry was urgent to let his mother know that he was in the orchard, so he cried out even as she was at the range of his ear.

Reading Activity

Exercise A

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. c 8. b

Guided Writing

I.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. disinterested | 2. childlike | 3. elderly |
| 4. nation | 5. resolute | 6. small |
| 7. modest | 8. historic | 9. respectful |
10. declined

II.

- Kid # 1 The pay is too low. We workers will get five dollars each. And both of you will collect hundreds. That isn't fair.
- Kid # 2 Five dollars per hour. Otherwise, we'll quit.
- Boss # 2 Geez, that's too much. What do you take us for?
- Boss # 2 Millionaires, huh?
- Kid # 2 Millionaire or no millionaire, we don't care. What we care about is you ought to pay us reasonably.
- Boss # 1 You know, besides your wages, we have to pay for the gasoline and buy gifts for our neighbors who have helped us a lot as you must have seen. That'll be a lot of money.
- Kid # 3 We don't intend to put you in an awkward position. But we do deserve more.
- Boss # 1 How about, say, one dollar and a half per hour?
- Kid # 3 Three dollars.
- Boss # 2 (shakers his head) No.
- Kids (almost in chorus) Two dollars, no less.
- Bosses (nod to each other) Done!

四、四级考试模拟强化自测

I. Vocabulary and structure:

1. He _____ his car at the gate.
A. pulled up B. pulled out C. set up D. brought up
2. The boss refused to raised the workers' wages, saying that it would _____ the profits.
A. cut out B. cut into C. cut off D. cut up
3. It's already 5 o'clock, but we haven't _____ our work.
A. made a difference B. made a dent in C. made a deal with D. made a mess of
4. Since everyone is present, I _____ tell you about it.
A. as well B. as well as C. may as well D. would rather
5. They are as _____ as twins.
A. likely B. likewise C. likeness D. alike
6. He is _____ to see the documents.
A. enabled B. enlisted C. ensured D. entitled
7. He has no _____ saying so about me.
A. business B. choice C. opinion of D. idea
8. We can't understand why he avoided _____ me.
A. meeting B. met C. meet D. to meet
9. In this chapter, one of our problems is to discover the principles _____ these tests are based.
A. in which B. what C. on which D. by which
10. _____ I know, he is beyond reproach.
A. As for B. As regards C. As far as D. As if
11. I have to _____ over a hundred miles a day between my hometown and my office in New York.
A. communicate B. commute C. trip D. transport
12. What _____ that we should have our birthdays on the same day!
A. a coincidence B. an occurrence C. a fate D. a contingency
13. The police had difficulty recapturing the escaped prisoner. He was very _____.
A. illicit B. elusory C. elusive D. illusory
14. He seldom _____ sending news to his brother abroad.
A. fails B. forgets C. troubles D. suggests
15. He was _____ in many of the qualities needed to make him a good lawyer.
A. deficient B. defective C. effective D. efficient
16. _____ is the mother of invention.
A. Necessity B. Hardship C. Diligence D. Genius
17. Why don't you buy an old case at a _____ shop?
A. thrill B. thresh C. thrash D. thrift
18. The interests of the _____ must be subordinated to those of the community.
A. single B. individual C. person D. member
19. The cooked meals consist of meat, vegetables, and sometimes _____, which are all arranged on a metal dish.
A. desert B. dessert C. descent D. distress
20. The bus braked sharply and stopped with _____, throwing several passengers to the floor.
A. jingle B. jig C. jam D. jerk

II. Error Identification

21. They insisted that we be careful when operate the equipment in their workshop.
A B C D

22. Had I had twenty minutes more, I would not have to fail to complete the assignment.
 A B C D
23. The manager of that hotel had not intended to make the repairs; in addition, the city
 A B
required that he follow the regulations.
 C D
24. The reason for all the changes being made has not explained to us yet.
 A B C D
25. A man can not be really happy if that he enjoys doing is ignored as of no value.
 A B C D
26. The idea that learning is a lifelong process has expressed by philosophers throughout the centuries.
 A B C D
27. How far did he get on that project that I said him to do ?
 A B C D
28. Tom hasn't finished the homework yet, and Mary hasn't neither.
 A B C D
29. His application for the job was turned off because he was not qualified for it.
 A B C D
30. There is a delicate balance of nature which many square miles of ocean and vegetation
 A B
and clear are needed to maintain only a relatively few human beings.
 C D

III. Cloze

In America, many parents 31 their children to do part-time jobs while studying in college. This is of great 32 to the young people not only financially 33 in the development and formation of character. In the story, for 34, the two college sons accept their father's suggestion of making money by themselves and deliver ad. inserts. At first, they think it a piece of 35 and can get big 36. However, facing millions of pages of ad. inserts brought to their home to be hand-delivered to 4,000 houses by seven o'clock Sunday morning, they feel 37. They have to hire some children to help and finish the work. Each child of them gets \$ 185 for the work of 91 hours. Written in a 38 style, the story tells us there is no easy way to make money. You have to develop management skills quickly in order to get their work 39; you have to learn cooperation, team work, efficiency and business morals to meet the real world's deadlines. Meanwhile, you have to learn that "you are never done 40 books", because books teach us knowledge and theories which are more valuable than money.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. encourages | B. encourage | C. encouraged | D. encouraging |
| 32. A. beneficial | B. helpful | C. benefit | D. meaningful |
| 33. A. but also | B. as well | C. as well as | D. and |
| 34. A. a while | B. instance | C. examples | D. a case |
| 35. A. bread | B. biscuit | C. loaf | D. cake |
| 36. A. dent | B. pile | C. bucks | D. share |
| 37. A. discouraged | B. discouraging | C. encouraging | D. encouraged |
| 38. A. leisurely | B. ironic | C. humorous | D. critical |
| 39. A. done | B. did | C. does | D. doing |
| 40. A. about | B. for | C. on | D. with |

IV. Reading comprehension

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least thousand years. (46) It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either Man will abolish war, or war will abolish Man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but the bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in massacre, but by arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted. There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be a profound error. (47) All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. There are adherents who believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a common place that nuclear war must be avoided. (48) Of course very difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the H-bomb.

Exercise A

41. This passage implies that war is now _____.
 - A. more wicked than in the past
 - B. as wicked as in the past
 - C. less wicked than in the past
 - D. what people try to live with
42. According to the writer,
 - A. it is impossible to live without war
 - B. war is the only way to settle international disagreements
 - C. war must be abolished if Man wants to survive
 - D. war must be abolished by modern ingenuity
43. The writer says that modern weapons _____.
 - A. will help abolish war
 - B. put mankind in grave danger
 - C. will gradually become part of Man's life
 - D. need further improving
44. The writer believes that the only way to abolish war is to _____.
 - A. abolish nuclear weapons
 - B. let the stronger side take over the world
 - C. improve bacteriological and chemical weapons
 - D. settle international issues through negotiations
45. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
 - A. nuclear war will definitely not take place
 - B. international agreements are now reached more and more easily
 - C. man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy
 - D. world opinion is in favor of nuclear war

Exercise B

Translate the underlined sentences.

46. _____
47. _____
48. _____

V. Writing

A composition entitled "Effects of Advertisements". Your composition should be based on the following outline.

1. 广告积极作用(positive effects)
2. 广告消极作用(negative effects)
3. 自己的看法

五、四级考试模拟强化自测分析

I.

1. A 正确。pull up 使停止,符合句意。pull out 拉出,拔出。set up 树立,创立。bring up 培养。
2. B 正确。cut into 减少,符合句意。cut out 割去,删去。cut off 切断,阻断。cut up 切碎,使悲伤。
3. B 正确。make a dent in 在……取得进展。make a difference 有影响,很重要。make a deal with 与……达成协议。make a mess of 把……弄得一团糟,把……弄坏。
4. C 正确。may as well 不妨,还是……的好。as well 同样,也。as well as 既……又……。would rather 宁愿。
5. D 正确。alike 相似的。句意为:他俩像双胞胎一般酷似。likely 可能的。likewise 同样地。likeness 相似。likewise 和 likeness 分别为副词和名词。
6. D 正确。entitle 给……权利。enable 使……能够。enlist 得到支持或帮助。ensure 担保,保证。
7. A 正确。have no business 没有理由或权利。have no choice 没有选择的余地。have no opinion of 对……看法不好。have no idea 一点也不知道。
8. A 正确。avoid 后需用动名词。类似用法的词还有:admit, appreciate, allow, mind, miss, postpone, risk, practise, suggest, imagine 等。
9. C 正确。be based on 以……为基础,是固定词组。
10. C 正确。as far as 就……所……,后接从句。as far 和 as regards 至于,就……而言,用法同介词。
11. B 正确。commute 乘公共汽车上下班。communicate 交流。trip 旅行。transport 运输。
12. A 正确。coincidence 巧合。其他均不合句意。
13. C 正确。elusive 逃避的。illicit 非法的。illusory 幻觉的。
14. D 正确。fail 和 forget 这里要跟动词不定式。
15. A 正确。deficient 有缺陷的。
16. A 正确。necessity 需要。全句意为“需要乃发明之母”,其他句意不符。
17. D 正确。thrift 节约。其他均不符。
18. B 正确。individual 个人。其他均错。
19. B 正确。dessert 甜食,意思符合。desert 沙漠。descent 下降,遗传。distress 苦恼,悲伤。

II.

20. D 正确。with a jerk 猛然一颠,符合句意。jingle 丁当声。jig 快步舞。jam 拥挤。
21. D 错,应改为 operating, when 之后可用分词短语。
22. C 错,主句应用动词过去时的虚拟语气。应改为 would not have failed。
23. B 错,应改为表示转折的词,如:but, however 等。做这一题需要根据前后句意思来判断。
24. D 错,应改为被动语态形式,即 has not been explained。

25. B 错, 应改为 what。what 引导一个名词性从句。
 26. C 错, 应改为被动语态形式, 即 has been expressed。
 27. D 错, said 应改为 told。
 28. D 错, 应改为 hasn't either。
 29. B 错, 应改为 turned down(拒绝)。
 30. B 错, 应改为 in which, 这是一个带介词的定语从句。

III.

31. B 正确, 该文是以现在时来叙述的。
 32. C 正确。of + n = adj.
 33. A 正确。not only ... but also ... 为固定词组。
 34. B 正确。文章的叙述方式为先总说后分说。
 35. D 正确。a piece of cake 为固定词组, 意为“极容易做或获得的事物”。
 36. C 正确。bucks 为美国俚语, 意为“美元”。dent 凹痕。pile 堆。share 份额。
 37. A 正确。此句用动词的过去分词做表语。从上下文来看, encouraged 不合文意。
 38. B 正确。humorous (幽默的), 符合文章的意思。leisurely (从容的), ironic (讽刺的), critical (批评的), 均不合文意。
 39. A 正确。get sth. done 雷同于 have sth. done, 意为“使某事被做”。
 40. D 正确。with 与 done 搭配, 为固定词组, 意为“做完, 读完”。其他选项均不与 done 构成固定词组。

IV.

41. A. 从第一段中可以看出。
 42. C. 从第一段的第四句“Either Man will abolish war, or war will abolish Man.”可以看出。
 43. B. 同 31。
 44. D. 参见第一段的倒数第二句和最后一段的倒数第二句。
 45. C.
 46. 战争总是邪恶的, 通常也是愚蠢的, 但是过去人类能容忍它。
 47. 所有的思想都是建立在武断的主张基础之上, 那些武断的主张再好也是站不脚的, 甚至糟糕到完全错误的地步。
 48. 当然, 在国际领域中仍存在着棘手的问题, 但是现在处理它们的态度比几年前的要好。

六、参考译文

(一) 课文译文

轻轻松松赚大钱

约翰·G·哈贝尔

“你们应该看看这”, 我对两个上大学的儿子说道, “那也许是不让你们老是找别人要钱而有损面子的一个方法。”我把别人用塑料袋装着挂在门把上的几本杂志递给他们。袋子上写着这样一行字“轻轻松松赚大钱”, 告诉人们投递这样的袋子的工作既轻松又赚钱。

“我不在乎什么面子”, 大儿子答道。

“我也能忍受”, 弟弟附和着说。

“看到你们兄弟俩伸手要钱, 而又不感到害臊, 我真痛心,”我说。